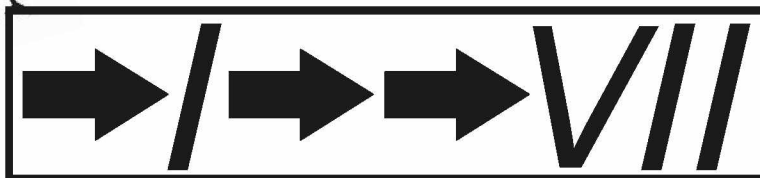
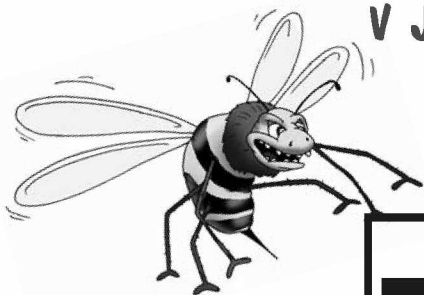




S námi se domluví každý...

# ANGLIČTINA

pro starší školáky  
v JAZYKOVÉM STUDIU ROLINO  
ve školním roce 2020/21

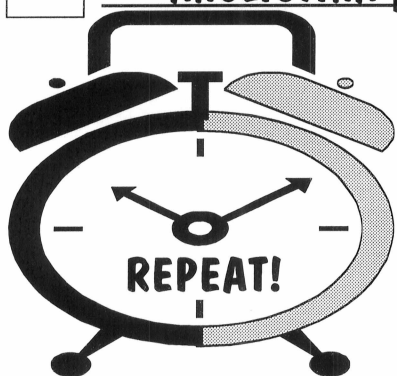


\* 21.-40. lekce – 2. pololetí \*

Student:

## 34. lekce - klíč

Určeno pro výuku cizích jazyků studentů pod vedením lektorů z Jazykového studia ROLINO.



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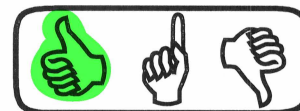
Prague Write today's date.

## Drilem:

- \*Souvětí s vedlejší větou předmětnou se spojkou "že" bez souslednosti
- \*Souvětí s vedlejší větou předmětnou s ostatními spojkami bez souslednosti
- \*Předložkové vazby s některými slovesy (ASK FOR, ASK ABOUT, WAIT FOR, BELIEVE IN, SUFFER FROM, LAUGH AT, SMILE AT, FROWN AT, BE AFRAID OF, BE ANGRY WITH)
- \*Souslednost v souvětí s vedlejší větou předmětnou se spojkou "že"
- \*Souslednost v souvětí s vedlejší větou předmětnou s ostatními spojkami
- \*Časová souvětí, časové spojky - úvod
- \*Časová souvětí, časové spojky "till"="until", "as long as", "while"
- \*Časová souvětí v souslednosti, zdůraznění nesoučasnosti děje

## 1. Choose the correct option:

1. When he *do / had done / has done* the homework, I *will check* it for him.
2. We *will leave* after we *had / have had / had had* lunch.
3. They *won't visit* us until we *have invited / invited / had invited* them.
4. Once you *met / meet / had met* him, you *will know* why he *is* so popular.
5. In July I *will be studying / study / have been studying* English for 2 years.
6. When I *see / will see / have seen* you tomorrow, I *will show* you the photos.
7. He *will give* you his address before he *had left / will leave / leaves*.



## Nová gramatika: Podmínková souvětí

### 1) Podmínka splnitelná

Vedlejší věty jsou uvozeny spojkami

**IF** = jestliže

**UNLESS** = pokud ne, ledaže)

Po těchto spojkách (stejně jako po spojkách časových) se **nepoužívá budoucí čas a je nahrazen časem přítomným.**

Mluvčímu není známo, zda děj proběhl, probíhá nebo proběhne, je to však možné, splnitelné.

Jestliže **bude pršet**, zůstaneme doma. = If it **rains**, we **will stay** at home.

Půjdeme ven, jestliže **nebude pršet**. = We **will go out if it doesn't rain**.

(= We **will go out unless it rains**.)



## 2. Translate!

1. Jestliže chvílku počkáte, uvidíte něco velmi zajímavého.

If you **wait** for a while, you **will see** something very interesting.

2. Pokud budeš mít nějaké potíže, zavolej mi.

If you **have** any problems, **call** me.

3. Jestliže ti ty kalhoty nesedí, můžeš je vrátit (přinést zpět).

If the trousers **don't fit**, you **can** bring them back.

4. Pokud si nepospíšíte, zmeškáte ten autobus.

Unless you **hurry up**, you **will miss** the bus.

5. Jestliže zmeškáte ten autobus, budete si muset vzít taxi.

If you **miss** the bus, you **will have to take** a taxi.

6. Pokud si vezmete taxi, bude to stát moc peněz.

If you **take** a taxi, it **will cost** too much money.

7. Jestliže nemáš dost peněz, já ti nějaké půjčím.

If you **don't have** enough money, I **will lend** you some.



Read the newspaper article. Seven small sections have been removed from the article. Choose from sections A-H the one which best fits each gap (1 - 7). There is one extra section which will not be used.

## WHY ARE WOMEN HAPPIER IN THEIR WORK THAN MEN?

The world of work **is** a better experience for women than men, according to a recent survey. Asked to rate their satisfaction on a scale of one to seven, they **scored** an average 5,56 while males **scored** 5,22.

Experts **are** divided over the reasons why women **appear** to get more out of their work than men. Professor Andrew Oswald, of the University of Warwick, who **carried out** the survey, **said**: "There **is** a wide-ranging debate on why women **enjoy** work more.

1. C

He **pointed out** that many women **worked** part-time and shared jobs, which the survey **found** **increased** job satisfaction. This **is** one of the interesting findings of the report. The score difference **may** **seem** slight, but it **represents** a strong finding, " he **added**.

Ruth Lea, head of policy at the Institute of Directors, **said**: "Part of the problem for men **is** that expectations **are** higher for them.

2. G

**Add** to this that they **are** the major breadwinners and **stick** with many jobs because they **have to** - for their family, then the pressure **is** even more.

Overall, older workers **get** the greatest satisfaction from their jobs while university graduates **are** the most dissatisfied of all, according to a survey of 30,000 employees.

3. E

Job satisfaction then **dropped** between the ages of 30 and 40. But employees over 60 years of age **gained** greatest satisfaction from their work.

" The young **are** happy to have a job. But as they **grow older** they **realise** ambition **may not be fulfilled** so easily. We all **start off** thinking we **will be** captain of England or a Nobel Prize winner but we **adjust**

4. A

Graduates often **feel** frustrated that they **were** overqualified for the job they **were doing**, the survey **found**. Many **were forced** to take low-skilled jobs to pay off debts from their university days.

5. B

... Most British employees **were** satisfied at work even though they **were** under more pressure than ten years ago. The survey **found** 80 per cent **felt** satisfied, very satisfied

or completely happy at work. Just one in 50 per cent **said** they **were not** satisfied at all with their job.

## 6. D

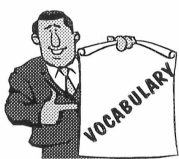
**There were** other checkpoints for a happy working life. Employees of small businesses and non-profit organisations, such as charities, **were** happier at work than those working for big companies.

## 7. H

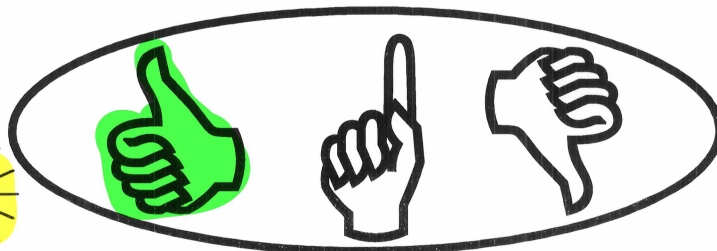
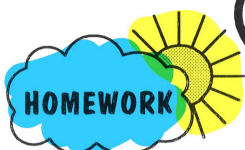
"It's **more** relaxed in small firms and people **enjoy** it more. They may also **get** more responsibility, which **adds** to their satisfaction.

### SECTIONS:

- A) The older we **get**, the more settled and content with our role at work we **get**.
- B) Others **found** the competition for the best jobs **was** greater than they **had expected**.
- C) Some **say** they **are** just cheerier than men. But it **could** also **be** that their aspirations **are** lower.
- D) This enjoyment of work apparently **overrode** an increase in stress levels at work over the last ten years, measured by mental distress and psychological ill health.
- E) The survey **found** employees generally **enjoyed** their first years at work.
- ~~F) Britain's culture of working long hours had not turned people off their jobs.~~
- G) When women **succeed** it **is seen** as a victory, but for men it **is expected**. This **puts** pressure on them.
- H) **There is** a greater camaraderie in small firms than in big companies where people may **feel** at risk of being "stabbed in the back".



<b>aspiration</b>	[,æspə'reiʃən]	=	usilování, cíl, touha
<b>override</b>	[əʊvə'raɪd]	=	převážit, přebít, potlačit
<b>rate</b>	[reɪt]	=	zde: hodnotit
<b>scale</b>	[skeɪl]	=	měřítka, velikost, hodnota, stupnice
<b>settle</b>	[setl]	=	zde: usadit se, zklidnit se



**WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT WORKING WOMEN IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC? WRITE ABOUT 5 SENTENCES IN YOUR EXERCISE BOOK.**

The key is at the end of the lesson.

Str. 136 / homework: What do you think about working women in the Czech Republic? Write about five sentences in your exercise book.

např.

I **think** women in the Czech Republic **are** generally happy in their work. It **might be** because they **are** more capable of finding enjoyment in their work even when they **are not** as satisfied with their job as they **hoped** they would be. It probably **depends** on different factors as well, but I **think** women, more than men, **thrive** in a good team of colleagues. Being among friends **makes** them work better and harder. I **find** it great that women in the Czech Republic **have** the same chances of finding employment and excelling in the same positions as men.